MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. of Munic - La Porca del Destin American Dime Tuseum -2% lower, Breeklyn Park Theatre-Wives. Chickering Hall-Courses Date's New Theatre-The Boyal Middle Maverly's Theatre, Breaklyn-Caksows. ter & Bial's Garden-Co Medison Nauere The tre-Ham Kirks. Sible's Gorden-Mattelon Minstels. New York Aquarism—Albietic Sports. Mattee Olympic Theatre-Calet La Peris, Park Theatre-Little Delective. Standard Theatre—3 lies.
San Francisco Minateria-Banile's Firsts,
Fhoatre Comique-Milizan Gard Sarpriss.
Cony Pastor's Theatre-6s West on Enigrant

Turn Hall-Turn Verein Pair. I wise Square Theatre-The Two Orchan h's theatre Old Heads and Young Hea

week ending March 27, 1880, was:

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the

Total for the week ... 893,656

Suppose John Kelly Postpones Four Years.

In the year of the great and decisive contest with the Third-Termers and the Imporialists there should be no bolters from the Democratic ranks.

If Mr. KELLY is bent on having a boit let him postpone it for four years, when there may not be such a momentous issue as divides the two great parties in the approaching Presidential election.

It is idle to talk about the minority ruling the party and dictating the nomination in the year 1880. The rapidly increasing interest in the defeat of the third term indi-

We shall be greatly surprised if Mr. KELLY can hold together one-tenth the voters he led astray in the election for Governor.

He should postpone operations in his line just four years.

A Grand Mistake.

Gen. GRANT has spoken on numerous oc casions of the great acquisition of knowledge he had made abroad. Recently, in a speech at Galveston, he stated what part of that knowledge is. Referring to the nations of Europe, he said:

"With their dense populations and worn-out soils, i takes a great deal of government to enable people to get from the soil a bare subsistence."

This is a most unsound and anti-American sentiment. It is an excess of government which constitutes the bane of the Old World. The enormous cost of this excess of government is the heaviest burden the toiling millions have to bear.

The inference Gen. GRANT has drawn from what he has seen is precisely the opposite of the truth. He seems to regard government as a benign parent from which the people draw their supplies.

He differs on this point from the opinion of the great author of the Declaration of Independence, who maintained that the world is governed too much-just as he differs with the same illustrious statesman on the subject of the third term.

What Hayes Costs.

In the multitude of items that make up the Deficiency bill, which passed the House of Ropresentatives a few days ago, is one "for contingent expenses of the Executive office, including stationery therefor, one thousand dollars," for the current fiscal year. There is no excuse for any deficiency in that office, and this loose practice of voting away the people's money on false pretences deserves the severest reprobation.

Before Gen. GRANT became President, the sum voted for contingent expenses was the last year of the civil war, one thousand dollars per annum was appropriated for Mr. LINCOLN. In 1864 the appropriation was raised to two thousand, on account of exceptional demands on the Executive office.

The Republicans in the Forty-second Congress not only doubled GRANT's salary, in violation of the precedent which had stood untouched from the foundation of the Government, but they increased the pay and emoluments of all his surroundings, and voted six thousand dollars a year for "contingent expenses of the Executive office," or three times as much as the highest sum ever received by Mr. LINCOLN.

Last year Congress appropriated "for contingent expenses of the Executive office. including stationery therefor, six thousand dollars." And now, before nine months have passed away, this money is all gone, and the Fraudulent President asks for a thousand more. We undertake to say, and all experience justifies the assertion, that six thousand dollars a year cannot be legitimately expended for proper contingencies of the Executive office, because the only expense to be incurred is for ordinary stationery and postage stamps.

This money is practically an addition to the salary of the Executive, and was so utilized, partially, by GRANT. HAYES has turned fully three-fourths of it into the fund for maintaining his personal household, and in that way has saved so much of his regular pay. No man ever occupied the Executive Mansion heretofore who made a business of converting the office and its opportunities to money hoarding, as HAYES has done, and that, too, by the meanest of contrivances. The cant about temperance is a mere dodge in the line of economy, for it is notorious that the scruple disappears when the expense falls on somebody else.

The cost of keeping up the Executive establishment has increased out of all proportion to any necessity that exists for the expenditure. It is not the dollars and cents alone that provoke criticism upon this extravagance, but the far more serious consideration that it is a departure from the simplicity of the fathers, and is an attempt to imitate the pomp and parade of mo parchical government.

Take the items of 1879 as an illustration: Compensation of President.

Compensation of private secretary...

Compensation of assistant secretary. \$50,000 Compensation of two Executive clerks at \$2,000. Compensation of atoward Compensation of messenger and paper Compensation of turbace keeper Compensation of the most waterman...
Compensation of the most water at \$1,400. Compensation of one seher at secretary a to Compensation of two does keepers at \$1,200 Compensation of one core. three clerks and telegraph operator nominally but really servanted at \$1,200. 4,900 Two horses for messengers, to be furnished by Secretary of War, nominally for use of mussengers, but really for secretary's carria.e, cost iot given. New item.

Refurnishing, repairs, and greenhouses.

light are supplied free, there is a large kitchen garden attached to the premises, and there are grounds that furnish hay for the horses. In fact, the occupant of the White House is at no expense but for the food and dressing of his family, and most of the former comes from the Commissary Department of the army, at wholesale prices for the choicest articles. This is the bill for one year of a Fraudulent President, who is believed to have invested over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of his pay and perquisites since March 4, 1877.

The Mission to China.

In the whole diplomatic history of the United States there is no such disgraceful chapter as that connected with the mission to China, in which the Fraudulent Administration, and especially its Secretary of State, appear as badly as the convicted Minister. because of a palpable collusion to compass his escape from punishment. George F. SEWARD had long served as Consul at Shanghal. He bore an honored name, and was related to the distinguished statesman who had made it known throughout the civilized world. Gifted with more than ordinary talents, he gained the confidence of the department, and abused it to put money in his purse by a systematic course of official leception and fraud.

He was promoted to Pekin, and carried away some of the most important records of the consulate at Shanghai, pretending they were personal papers. His successors made the most serious charges against him and his deputy, BRADFORD, and furnished proofs of the guilt of both to a committee of the House of Representatives. SEWARD's friends asked that he should be summoned home to confront these accusations, and the committee issued a subpæna, with the condition attached that he should bring with him the records which he had taken to

Pekin. He appeared at Washington without these damning records, and pleaded that books bought with public money, and containing consular transactions only, were his private property. That incident was moral proof of the criminality which was made transparent by other evidence. Finally, the committee reported a resolution to impeach him, and but for delays artfully procured by SEWARD's counsel, it would have passed the House. An adjournment prevented a

decisive vote. These were the naked facts when the Forty-fifth Congress expired. SEWARD stood. before the world indicted virtually for high crimes and misdemeanors. In the face of this record Mr. Evants sent this blackened character back to Pekin, to resume the misslop, as though nothing had occurred, and authorized him to make a treaty. The representatives of other Governments turned their backs upon him as an unfit associate, and China accepted him only as a fit agent of the Great Fraud. The insult was thus properly rebuked.

The project of the treaty fell through, and then, in order to save SEWARD from the judgment of the present House of Representatives, Mr. Evants recalled him; so that he is beyond the reach of impeachment, according to the decision in BELENAP's case. He is now free to take his place as a persecuted patriot, to become a champion of the third term, and to enroll under the same standard that floats over BABCOCK, Boss SHEPHERD, LANDAULET WILLIAMS, SECOR ROBESON, BELKNAP, DELANO, and the old guard of Grantism.

And now a composite mission is to go to Pekintonegotiateanother treaty -alMinister with two tails, called Commissioners, whose chief function will be to draw big pay. They are to ask the Chinese Government to amend the treaty which the United States solicited twelve years ago, and which was claimed to be the greatest diplomatic achievement of that time. Mr. BURLINGAME was feted from San Francisco to Boston. Congress. did him special honor as the exponent and interpreter of a new era, and nearly all the

door had been opened in the Chinese wall. The main principle of that treaty was asserted in the fifth article, directed against the cooly trade, in these words:

"The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the inutual advantage of the free migration and migration of their citizens and subjects, respectively from the one country to the other, for purposes of curi-osity, of trade, or as permanent residents.

"ARTICLE TL "Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or resuling in the United States shall enjoy the same privaleges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or resistence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or sub-ects of the most favored nation."

That treaty was ratified by the President Oct. 19, 1868, and it was exchanged at Pekin Nov. 23, 1869. The Chinese were slow to accept the agreement, even after all the parade had been made at Washington by BUBLINGAME'S special embassy. The advantage was considered greatly on our side. During the last two or three years a cry has been raised against the Chinese on the Pacific coast. The popular voice of California is undoubtedly against them, and this opinion is not confined to that State, It has crossed the border, especially since the completion of the public works, and labor has come into sharp competition for limited employment.

It is now proposed to make a new arrangement, by which the sweeping principle announced in the fifth article, above cited, shall be extinguished, and emigration shall be restricted to accommodate the changed condition of public sentiment in this country. The limitation suggested is that ships oming from China shall not bring more than fitteen Chinese emigrants to any port in this country. If the new Minister, with his two tails called Commissioners, expects to make a treaty on that basis, he may as well remain where he is, at the head of the Michigan University. If he is going only forla good time and the salary, he will doubtless have them.

It may be taken for granted by Mr. Evants and his Envoy that China will never enter into any such treaty or accept any such terms. If they want emigration cut off absolutely, it will be done without any trouble.

The Political Puzzle.

The promoters of the third-term scheme in New York make no secret of the fact that they base their hope of carrying the State for GRANT in November upon a predicted Democratic bolt like that which secured the election of Gov. CORNELL last fall.

But suppose the Presidential nomination at Cincinnati should be of such a character as to produce union and harmony in the ranks of the New York Democracy, and call out the full strength of the party at the polls; who then would give much for GRANT's chance of getting the thirty-five electoral votes of the State?

cinnati ticket. And, on the other hand, let is imagine that a large section of the antithird-term Republicans should be so earnest in their opposition to GRANT as to set up an Independent Republican candidate against him. Might not the Democratic boit in this State prove to be too weak to give GRANT

the thirty-five electors? Let us again suppose that the nomination of each party at Chicago and Cincinnati should be entirely acceptable to their respective constituencies, and there should psequently be a straight pull between the Republicans and Democrats of New York. That this would make the campaign very lively there is no doubt; but, looking to the result in 1876, would not the Democrats have rather the fairer prospect of winning the State?

It will be seen from these specimens that this is rather a perplexing puzzle, and that there are several ways of working it out.

The Sentence of Kemble.

The Court of Pardons of Pennsylvania have denied the petition of WILLIAM H. KEMBLE and others who have pleaded that they were unwilling to contend with the Commonwealth to the indictments charging them with attempting to bribe certain members of the Legislature of that State. Sentence, it is said, will probably be passed upon the culprits to-day.

Our readers will remember the trial of a civil suit for libel which Mr. KEMBLE brought against the editor of THE SUN, several years ago, for publishing accounts of some of his misdemeanors. An honest jury refused to give him so much as six and a quarter cents damages.

There are still worse men than KEMBLE, who, like him, were as "thick as thieves"just as thick-with GRANT when he was in office before, and would be as near to him again were he reflected.

A third term to GRANT would constitute a terrestrial Paradise to the unconvicted publie plunderers.

Cameron and Conkling Not Fully Agreed. Although Mr. Don Cameron is a fervent supporter of Gen. GRANT as his first choice for President, yet he would shed no tears over GRANT's defeat in the Republican Convention, and would be well content with some other Republican at the head of the Government, provided only that the CAM-ERON influence should be fully acknowledged and maintained in all its potency. Some Republican other than GRANT would

suit him much better than any Democrat. With CONKLING it is probably different His personal animosity toward the other Republican candidates is so intense and morbid that he would probably prefer even a Democrat to any one of them. It is not likely that there is any office but that of President which he would prefer to the office of Senator, which he now holds. He is said to dislike even GRANT, while he would view with the complacency of a philosopher the overthrow of BLAINE or SHERMAN.

Personal feeling goes further than polities with CONKLING, and, because he dislikes Grant less than any other Republican, it is believed he would welcome defeat with GRANT in preference to success with any other candidate.

The men who run the Republican party are counting confidently this year, as they have ounted in every Presidential year since 1860, on Democratic felly and blundering to give them the election. That is to-day, as it has been in the past, the sheet anchor of their hope. How astonished they will be if the Democracy for once disappoint them!

An esteemed reader of the Baptist persuasion wishes to know whether it is true that GRANT plays a game of cards known as draw poker, and whether this is a gambling game. To answer the last question first, we are informed that draw poker is sometimes played for money. If the testimony of GRANT'S older friends in military and civil life is trustworthy, he was at one time very fond of this diversion, and common recivilized nations imitated our example. A | port affirms that he has never wholly gotten over his early liking for it. Be that as it may, we are sure our esteemed Baptist reader will agree with us that card playing, even for money, is a very venial affair by the side of an attempt to subvert the free institutions of a great country.

It was Mr. WALDO HUTCHINS who made a scene in the House on Saturday. A New York newspaper had called this Congress a cowardly Congress, and Mr. HUTCHINS was replying. when Mr. Bunsows objected; whereat Mr. HUTCHINS, forgetful of the dignity of the House which he had just begun to champion, turned savagely upon the Michigan member, told him to keep still, said he had been on his feet a thousand times this session, and was about to say more when a sharp rebuke from

the Speaker stopped him. The House then turned its attention to business for the first time since Monday, taking up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Mr. BLACKBURN protested strongly against the continuation of the diplomatic service, pointing out its uselessness and the absurdity of sending Ministers to foreign capitals at large expense, only to give them a chance to make pleasure trips eight months out of the twelve, as Noyus has done, Scon Robeson seized the opportunity to glorify ex-Minister WASHBURNE, while POKER SCHENCK was defended by Mr. Monnor. The debate goes on this week.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Wisconsin glories in the shame of being a third-termer, and his libertyloving constituents will be apt to take care of his case, if he should be a candidate for reflec tion. During the discussion on the Deficiency oill, in the House, he volunteered to say: "I am for the third-term man, if you please. Certainly I am."

That phrase should stick to Mr. HUMPHREY to the end of his days, and help to send him into deserved retirement and disgrace. Any public man who has the effrontery to defy public opinion in this way, to set himself up against the fathers of the republic and the sanctified traditions, and to advocate a scheme which, if

successful, would result in the overthrow

free government, ought to be held up to scorn The conspirators who seek to restore Grantism to power have grown bold in proportion as their cause has become desperate. Instead of deferring to the honest expressions of opposion to the third term, which tens of thousands of good and true Republicans have utteredwho were Republicans, too, when GRANT was a pro-slavery Democrat and voted for BUCHANAN -they have audaciously contemned them as the opinions of dandy politicians, entitled to no serious attention. They despise such opposition, and propose to drive the machine on without stopping to count consequences. Cong-LING, CAMEBON, CARPENTER and Company

take the reins by turns, but they will find a hard

road to travel before reaching the White House,

In the last hundred years Great Britain has had twenty-one Premiers-indeed it may be said in the last hundred and ten years, since Lord North, who went out of office in 1782, had been Prime Minister since 1770. Among all hese, the one who served longest was William Pitt, was was Premier more than se years, and next to him was the Earl of Livencool, with nearly fifteen years. No other single term, during this period, ever reached double figures, except that of Lord North, just spoken of. However, Lord PALMERSTON, putting his

terms, made surs of nearly seven years, his first term having lasted 281 days, and his second, thus far, a little over six years. Thus he already ranks among those Premiers who have

held office longest. Two men died on Good Friday, and by the same means, to wit, the hangman's rope-but not in the same manner. WILLIAM BARTON, a little sixteen-year-old colored boy, walked coolly upon the scuffold, looked quietly around. and said: "Good-by, all. May Gop have mercy on my soul !" ALLEN Towles, also colored. pored over PAINE'S "Age of Reason" in his cell, compared the Bible to an almanac, and, speaking of the jury that had convicted him, said: "Hell is full of such Christians." too, walked coolly to the scaffold, and his last words were: "I am ready, Good-by."

An Easter that is dull and rainy seems as ili provided with befitting weather as a Good Friday that is bright and gay; and there were sunbeams for Good Friday and snowflakes for Easter this year. But, despite the snow and drizzling rain, the splendors of music and flowers prepared for the churches drewthrongs to them yesterday, and Easter Sunday was celebrated with its wonted joy and fervor.

There is just now a hot race for subsidies among the various Texas railroads, on the ground that their extension to the Rio Grande, or elsewhere, would be a military convenience, They might prove quite too convenient, exciting the disposition to accumulate troops on the border, as there were such excellent accom-

Eighteen of the best men in America, it is announced, will start next Monday morning, at five minutes past 12, after a preparatory sacred concert by the three BENT Brothers' Band, on a six-day go-as-you-please, in Madison Square Garden, for the pedestrian championship, O'LEARY's belt, a sweepstakes of \$9,000, a share of the gate money, and \$1,000 for beating the best previous time. It is astonishing that so many men can be found to put up \$500 on such chances; but the spirit of speculation is rife. The fact, at any rate, shows that it is not needful to arrange for half forfeits or quarter forfeits, instead of full forfeits, before starting, in order to secure competitors. Still with only \$100 forfeit, two days before starting, instead of \$500, there would possibly have been thirty-six or fifty-four entries, instead of eighteen. Many old favorites, including John Ennis, appear in the list; and as half the eighteen have made over 500 miles in previous races, there is a chance of the \$1,000 prize being called for.

Dishonest municipal officers who have not as yet been found out must have had an uncomfortable sensation yesterday morning as they read the news from Elizabeth, where the City Comptroller was on Saturday sentenced to State prison for seven years and the Assistant City Treasurer for four years.

ELLIOTT, the ex-champion English carsman, is coming to this country next month on a sensible scale. If he can get a good chance to row in any of the summer reguttas he will enter; if not, he will work at his trade of coal mining at Pittsburgh. He may reasonably hope for success, either with the oars or the minerals.

The great merit of secret societies has been supposed to lie in the promotion of brotherly love among their members; but it does not seem to work that way in the case of the Odd Fellows of Belfast, in the State of Maine. Two lodges get into a quarrel over a lodge room. The Waldo Lodge was in possession and wouldn't budge. Thereupon the brethren of Belfast Lodge had the brethren of Waldo Lodge arrested for trespass, and, while the latter were in custody, broke into the room, piled the furniture against the door, and made ready for a siege. About this time the brethren Waldo Lodge began to feel unfraternal. Arming themselves with crowbars and axes, they attempted to carry the improvised fortress by storm, but were met with a withering fire of red pepper and concentrated ammonia. Finally they forced the door partly open with a jackscrew.- Mean-while the beleaguered brethren had converted an old stove into practicable ammunition, and the impact of a chunk of this on his nose so irritated the city Sheriff that he pulled out his revolver and didn't stop firing until all the chambers were empty. nately no brother was hit. Then, after vainly trying to starve out the brethren inside, the thren outside agreed to a truce, and the war is now to be transferred to the courts.

An oleomargarine factory in South Baltinore was investigated recently by a party of longressmen, representing the Committ Manufactures and Agriculture; and either the decomargarine they ate or something else they ate or drank got into their speeches, which were very oily and unctuous in praise of the beef fat. The conclusion of these festive gentlemen seemed to be that butter was superseded. One Congressman, amid much laughter, declared that he would never have another churn on his farm-" We will drink our milk and cream, and buy oleomargarine." Among the orators conspicuous in oleaginous culogy of the beef fat was Congressman Houn of Michigan. Had his friend Mr. S. S. Cox delayed until now his speech on Mr. Honn, he might perhaps have found additional subjects for comment, and increased point for his proposed epitaph.

SECOR ROBESON made a flaming WASH-BURNE speech in the House on Saturday. But what injury did WASHBURNE ever do SECOR Robeson, that the latter should thus seek to blight his prospects by advocating him?

Remarkable Commissioners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Comssioners who superintended the erection of the new State Capital at Wartford have not only given severa or appropriations, actually saved some \$80,000, which they were enabled to expend in the further improvemen agh the amount proposed was but \$10.00, DED saved to the State, which would have go in Commissioner the pattry sum of \$400 for ich Commissioner the party serviced to commute the earlewing Legislature has just retised to commute the onterior of the prison murlerer, Hamile, to interiors

orders of the prison markeror, Handin, to timels reducted the life, while his equality units, partner in trime. Allon, is to have a new trial, which may lead a other contense, or even to acquittal. In some years of action has queer Legislatures. The Issues of the Extra Session.

Washington, March 27.-Mr. Knott reported hereafter only one deputy marshal shall be appointed for any one voting precinct, that deputy marshals and supervisors shall be paid \$1.00 a new instead of \$5, and that the indication of the time of service is six days for supervisors and three days for deputies, also that no warrants for access shall be served by special deputy marshals until after the election is over.

Morris Bartow's Singular Beath.

Morris Bartow a wood chopper, about sixty are of age, was killed while cutting wood on the farm Jacob Baylis, at Half Hollow, L. I. on Friday aftercon. He had cut a small tree, which ludged in another Rartow then cut down the other free, and both He steeped in the way to the falling tree first ent, is came down then his west and shoulders, forming spoth his knees. As he fell be retained his axe, and, choked to death:

Anti-Third-Term Republicans.

At a meeting of the anti-Third-Term Repubicans of the Twelth Assembly District at 117 Lewis street, on Saturday, Mr. Wallam L. Weinmell occupied the chair, and Mr. Jeeph L. Balloy was secretary. In quarter to have a the Exceptive chair a man who has a really occupied in the Exceptive chair, and who has a really occupied in the two forms. The median and with pleasure the uprising all ever the country against the empeachments upon the time-benored procedent set by Washington.

A Library for Colored People.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28 .- A library for the electoral votes of the State?

But let us further suppose that there should be no such union and harmony among New York Democrats, but a bolt, In addition to all these charges, fuel and improved the state of the State?

But let us further suppose that there should be no such union and harmony among New York Democrats, but a bolt, improved the state of the State?

But let us further suppose that there should be no such union and harmony among New York Democrats, but a bolt, improved the state of the state of the state of two terms together, reached upward of nine two terms toget

NEW JERSEY INDUSTRIES.

In 1860 New Jersey was the twenty-first State of the Union in population; in 1870 she had risen to be the seventeenth. The consus reports show that this notable growth was confined in the main to districts in the vicinity of New York. Thus the municipalities which are now comprised in Jersey City had only a little over 40,000 inhabitants in 1860, while they ran up to over 85,000 in 1870, and to nearly 115,000 in 1875. It seems apparent that these facts are to be accounted for by the desire of New Yorkers to seek cheap homes. But this tendency of city folk has been somewhat counteracted, probably, by the extravagant habits which they carried with them. Taxes in Jersey City, Elizabeth, and Rahway are higher than in New York : and now that the elevated railroads are opening up Westchester to men of moderate means, the census of 1880 may be expected to record a marked falling off in the ratio of increase which was shown by the State census of 1875 in the cities of northern New Jersey.

Gov. McClellan, in his message to the New Jersey Legislature in 1879, called the attention of the Bureau of Statistics to another portion of the State which might be benefited by having diverted to it a little of that surplus energy by which the work of improvement has been overdone in the portions near New York. Of the 4,800,000 acres in New Jersey, more than 1,200,-000 acres in the south Jersey counties, which lie in the shadow of Philadelphia, are uncleared lands. The report of the Bureau of Statistics for 1879, recently issued, follows the recommendation of the Governor by giving much information calculated to bring these lands to the

notice of immigrants. Of these uncleared lands in south Jersey, which comprise one-fourth of the acreage of the State, 640,000 acres, or more than one-half, are oak lands, and can be profitably cultivated. The remainder are pine lands, of little agricultural value. The State Geologist, Prof. Cook. speaking of these south Jersey lands, says:

The climate is mild, the mean temperature of the summer months at Vineland for three and a half years being TML* Fabreubert, and the the extreme, winter, tempera ture 32° Fahrenheit, and the extremes from the e are not large. The annual rainfall is 48 46 100 inches, which is prefly evonly distributed throughout the year. The climate is sainbrious, as has been specially novel, because of its entire freedom from matarious influences. It is especially listed by these who suffer from asthmatic and pulmionary diseases, and many come here for the relief they obtain from such aliments. Very little snow fals, and the winters are so mid that ploughing can be done every day in the year. The water of this country is pure and soft. Its drained by many large rivers, which are chiefly remarkable for their full and equable flow, being very little affected by sturms or by droughts. They furnish excellent water power for manufacturing purposes. The soil is light, but casely cultivated, and when well managed is productive. The staple productions are whear, rye, cuts. Indian corn, hay, potators, and sweet potatoes. Melous are raised in abundance. Apples, peaches, grapes, blackberries, rasplerries, and currants grow remarkably well. Every point in it is within an easy drive of railway communication, and by this is within three or four hours ride of the best markets on the continent.

It will be observed that Prof. Cook is careful. It will be observed that Prof. Cook is careful

to say that the soil in these wild innds of south Jersey is light. Vineland, in Cumberland County, which forms a part of this region, and to which many settlers were attracted some years ago by the energetic advertising of Mr. Landis. proved a disappointment to purchasers used to farming lands of the best quality. Nevertheless. as good fields of wheat, rye, corn, and clover can be seen on the line of the West Jersey Railroad, in Salem County, and in parts of Gloucester and Cumberland Counties, as can be found anywhere in New Jersey. Well-informed persons say that an average of thirty bushels of corn to the acre can be raised where the soil is as light as at Vineland. From the mari pits, which have so enriched the farms of Monmouth, Middlesex, and Burlington Counties, this valuable fertilizer can be delivered any where on the line of the West Jersey Railroad, at an average cost of \$1.75 a ton; and this, with a proper admixture of muck, will make any of these light oak lands fairly productive. They are especially adapted for vegetables and fruits. of which south Jersey already sends large quantities to the Philadelphia markets. At Egg Harbor City 200,000 gallons of wine are made annually, and flourishing vineyards are found at Hammonton and Vineland. The wines are said to be of fine quality; they took medals at the Centennial Exhibition and at the Paris Exposition. The grape rot, which has affected the production of late years, seems to have been overcome by the introduction of new seedlings. The shipment of berries and other small fruits from the single station of Atco, on the West Jersey Railroad, amounted, in the season of 1879, to about a million quarts. When it is known that there is upward of a

half million acres of these lands in New Jersey

that can be bought for from \$5 to \$20 an acre, with a certain cash market easily accessible for all their products, the question naturally arises, Why were they not long ago brought under cultivation, if they are as represented? To this question there is an easy answer. Up to a recent period all south Jersey was held by a few proprietors, individual or corporate, who made large profits by turning their timber into char-Thus the Millville Furnace held about 21,000 acres; the Cumberland Furnace, 17,000 acres; the Weymouth Iron Works, 80,000 acres; the Hanover Iron Works, 40,000 acres. glass manufacturers of Cumberland and Gloucester held large tracts also for the same purpose. Tracts of 50,000 to 80,000 acres each are owned by haif a dezen Philadelphia families, such as the Woods, Coopers, and Whartons. These proprietors had become rich by their manufactories in south Jersey, when the cheapening of anthracite coal drove the old methods out of use. In the mean time the current of immigration had set westward, and has since continued in that direction; and, as is pointed out in the report of the Bureau of Statistics, many men have spent as much in taking their families and their household goods to the West as would have purchased them the fee simple of a farm in New Jersey, of equaliv good soil, 1,500 miles nearer the markets of the world." It is fully established that the soil and climate of south Jersey are well adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree and the rearing of the silk worm-a most important adjunct to the silk industries of the State. New Jersey has sixteseven silk factories, the value of whose products for the year ending July 1, 1879, was \$13. 700,846, or nearly two-thirds of the total annual silk production of the United States. In 1878 the imports of raw silk into the United States amounted to \$6,807,726, and this year it will be larger by about \$2,000,000; so that the excellent practical directions given in the report of the Bureau of Statistics to those wishing

to experiment in sericulture are well worth the space devoted to them. The proposed establishment of technical chools for instruction in the higher branches of the mechanic arts, pursuant to another suggestion of Gov. McCiellan's message of last year, will be an advantage, not only to the silk manufacturors of Paterson, but also to the multifarious industries of Newark, and particularly to the Trenton potteries, which have made such notable advancement in ceramic art within

Superintendent Campbell on Clubbing. Superintendent of Police Campbell, in Brook-

a, on Saturday learned that when Charles Davis was a rested in De Kaib avenue on Friday night by Policeman Bavendon, for intoxication, the policeman used his clut on the prisoner so as to attract the attention of son assers by who apported the case as one or minimessa-ucity. The Superintendent plearaghed to the poin-ation for information about the rindoms. Pulseon, he red the block declared Davis 1-22 Le bis grass should be Saveniston already serious line. Saveniston already serious lines are the serious fraction and the saveniston are serious that a written record be under to be more than a written record by the saveniston and the saveniston are serious for the saveniston and the saveniston are serious and the saveniston and the saveniston are saveniston and the saveniston are saveniston and the saveniston are saveniston and the saveniston and the saveniston are saveniston and the saveniston and the saveniston are saveniston and the saveniston are saveniston and saveniston and saveniston and saveniston are saveniston and saveniston are saveniston and saveniston are saveniston and saveniston and saveniston are saveniston and saveniston are saveniston and saveniston and saveniston are saveniston and saveniston are saveniston and saveniston are saveniston and saveniston and saveniston are saveniston and saveniston are saveniston and saveniston are saveniston and saveniston and saveniston are savenin and savenitation are savenitarion and savenitarion are savenita

Evangelist Peter Dwyer a Conductor. "Who do you think is conducting a car now?"

asked Confuctor Coyle of car 120 of the Eighth Avenua Railroad recently. "Why, Peter Dwyer, the reviv-Railrand recently why, Peter Dwyer, the reviv-alist lie's adopted himself to the change, hit-lie Mike is one of the commanded himse you eversaw. He is Pete Dwyer's driver. Pete is conductor for might car 12h. The other night Little Mike was swear-ing pretty tail. The car had been blocked. Peter Dwyer showed up to him and said.

Don't swear, my friend, don't swear. Miss answered. Who could help swearing when he Peter Dwyer, on reaching the end of his route, made Miss come with him, and treated him to a hig bowl of coffee and hall a pie. Little Miss don't swear how when Peter Dwyer is on his car.

THE NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE

To Begin Wednesday in the Summerfield

Church, Brooklyn. The New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which controls 230 churches, situated in Brooklyn and Kings County, in Queens and Suffolk counties, in this city east of the Bowery, Broadway, and Third avenue, in a portion of Westehester County, and in all of Connecticut lying west of Connecticut River, is to begin its annual results for the and in all of Connecticut lying west of Connecticut River, is to begin its annual session in the Summerfield Church at Washington and Greene avenues on Wednesday. Bishop Bowman of St. Louis will preside. The Conference will be in session for about a week, and will choose five delegates to the General Conference which meets in May in Cincinnati. A Conference of the lay delegates will be held on Friday next to choose two lay delegates to the same Conference. The most conspicuous candidates are ex-Mayor Samuel Booth of Brooklyn and Mr. George I. Seney, who recently gave \$125,000 to Wesleyan University.

Grant as a Gambler TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There have been two recent publications in regard to Gen. Grant that have attracted my attention, and seem to me to fitly illustrate the character of the man. The first was an account of his conduct during the storm through which the City of Mexico passed while carrying him to Galveston. In most men a storm at sea inspires feelings of awe and wonder, if not of reverence toward Him who holds the waters in his fist, But no such sentiments found a lodgment in the breast of the would-be Emperor. He rode out the storm in the smoking saloon, playing a game of cards called draw poker, for and, according to the account published, "rak-ing in the pots with sequence flushes"—what-The second publication to which I referred

The second publication to which I referred was an illustration in a duily newspaper of the same scene. In this Grant is represented as hodding five cards, which, my nephew Thomas tells me, are the "nine, ten, jack, queen, and king of clubs," He has a large amount of coin before him, and is in the act of pulling more toward him from the middle of the table, to the consternation of Gen. Sheridan and two other players. But most suggestive of all is the fact that Gen, Grant has the unused portion of the pack of cards directly in front of him, thus showing, my nephew says, that he dealt the the pack of cards directly in front of him thus showing, my nephew says, that he dealt the cards himself. I am told that persons familiar with cards can manipulate them defly to their own advantage. Gen. Grant has been manipulating his political cards, if I may be allowed the expression, for four years, and with what results the world knows. What, then, will he not accomplish if, by winning the great stake for which he is relaying, he obtains complete control of the whole pack? My nephew suggests that "He will shuffle the papes so that every other feller at the table will go clean broke."

I think Tom expresses, in his rude, youthful I think Tom expresses, in his rude, youthful yay, the truth.

NEW YORK, March 27.

A Good Place to Study The Sun

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Desirous listening to Prof. Felix Adler this (Sunday) morning and of obtaining a good seat in the balcony ito which alone non-seat holders are admitted), I visited Chickering Hall at an early hour, secured my reat, and was proceed ng to improve the interval between my entrance and be opening of the services by reading the Sunday Sus. imphatically requested me to " put up that newspaper." a request which I, being an order-loving person, promptly coded to, not, however, without a feeling of annoyance being thus publicly pointed out as, in a sense, a disurber of the peace.

Looking down into the orchestra I observed a dozen or Looking down into the orchestra I observed a dozen or more seat-holders reading the morning papers, especially The Sex, not skyly, but flacrantic, and a large number of others dilicently encaged in the perusal of an advertising circular. This leads me to ask whether Prot. Adders seat-holders, an purchasing their holdings, acquire the exclusive privieze of reading the news previous to the services, and it so, why the Society for Ethical Culture comits to cultivate the ethical principle of imparinity. As to the propriety of newspaper reading in church I can easily conceive that there may be two opinions; but to grant any doubt as to the propriety of supressing it entropy in the control of any doubt as to the property upon the tolerance at all, is a severe strain upon the tolerance. NEW YORK, March 28.

Cool Drinking Water.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Warm weather will soon be upon us again, and our drinking contains will be besieged by sweltering humanity to dake their thirst with warm Croton, which all know it anything but palatable in midsummer. I saw a sket some years ago of an arrangement for cooling water frinking purposes which is so cheap and simple tha New York, March 22

Mr. Frankenstein's Picture. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The strong and effective picture which Mr. Geo. L. Frankenstein has enerously donated to the Irish Belief Fund, entitled Jerome Park-The Homestretch," has been greatly adnired, more especially by the wealthy sicture havers the are connected with turt matters. The painting is 9x16, and contains an infinite amount of Jetali, but all tending to the one point—the "binch" of who are rearing the fated string. The multi-who are rearing the fated string. The multistrength and grace of a master. E. R.

Sarcasm from a Low Churchman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I was much entertained by reading about the ritualistic performances in a Protestant church, as described in Saturday's Scs. has been withily said that when the gennine (Roman It has been withly said that when the gennine (Roman Catholic) article is so handy, it is strange that persons are found who prefer the mock turtle to the real turther south. In one the seeker finds a how of delicious rich broth, suiced, with images of green 1st floating in it and broth suiced, with images of green 1st floating in it and bone strange of the lucious ment, which he rolls under his tongue with subreme satisfaction. In the other he gets only a weak chocordate-colored broth in a shallow plate, with a few white beans and the yolk of a couple of ears chosen to and floating round promisenously. For one, though having no taste for either, I prefer the turtle to Josepher.

Widows' Slaters,

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In Friday's ers an inquiring correspondent was told that there is no law in this country against a man's marrying his no law in this country scainst a man's marrying his widow's sister. Can you furnish any information as to the laws in that "undiscovered country" where such a reremony if anywhere, would be performed? I am not per-sonally interested in solving this somewhat novel problem, as my wise has no isser, and consequently I do not expectively to be in a position to marry my window's sister. But the hame of the man who would like to be the husband of his window's sister is section. C. W. C. To the Edition of The Sus—Siz: "Pinkin's" question seems to me more intricate than the fifteen puzzle. To make his wife a widow of course he must due and then make his wife a widow, of course he must die, and then he wooldn't want to marry anyway, much less his widow's sister. John E. Frances, 5 Hamilton street. To rise Epiton of The SUN-Ser. Pinkle wants to know if a man can marry his widow's sister. Somebody's widow married me. If she be not my widow now, whose is she! It she should die, and I have to gracious she will, why cannot I marry one of her asters!

GREENE.

To the Europe of The Sun-Sir. In answer to the ques-Hon, "Ana man marry his wigow's sister! I can say that I know several who have done it in this country, but in England it is smallest the law. I have read that some very high, rich, titled man wanted to get the law read a short time are, but he could not do it. I think there should be a law passed here forbidling it. Area.

To risk Europa of This Surse See There is one law against a marks marrying his widow's sister. I refer to the law of nature which prohibits dead own from load rying anybody's sisters.

The Supreme Court Under the Empire. On his imperial throne he sat,

While guards and courtiers stood around; Was strained to catch the awful sound. "Bring me the Judges of my court-

That court which styles itself Supreme," He said, and from his royal eye

There shot a flerce and dangerous gleam.

The Judges, dressed in robes of state, Filed in, responsive to his beck.

And every one a collar were, A golden circle round his neck.

"Now why have you presumed," he said, "To set at neught my last decree! What I declare to be the law. You must declare the law to be

" For this you hold your offices,

You draw your pay for this alone; Your duty is to culogize All acts that issue from the throne," The eldest mumbled a reply-

Thief Justice was his style and name "The Constitution is in fault "The Senate still must pass upon All acts, as you may plainly see, And it has not as yet approved

Your last and most sublime decree." "Now, what are forms to me?" he said: I am the new you must che And think you that I mean to let A Constitution block my way?

"You know that you depend on me For office, pay, and life, and ail. Declare the Constitution, then, To be unconstitutional

SUNBEAMS.

-In 300 years five Sundays in Pebruary

The term Nihilist is said to have originated nated with Tourguenteff, the novelie

-The collection of Chinese works in the British Museum includes 20,000 volumer

-A Chicago clothier advertises or \$,000 bald heads on which to paint adverti-

-The German Government has at length decided not to make any nurther effort to raise the Great Elector. The loss is computed at \$1 cm, (cr).

in a photograph gallery in Columbus, Onio, to have in pleture taken, and then excused nerself for a moment She has not yet returned. -A church nearly completed in Moscow

metal are on Russian church roots. ...The cause of woman suffrage seems to be losing ground with Massachusetts ingulators. The

last vote in the House of Representatives was hears against it than any previously east. -Although the St. Gothard tunnel i

cutated that the tunnel will not be finished till December -Mrs. Grossman of Berlin, Canada, is 26 years old, and has been married seven years. But then the mother of twelve children, which might be super. printely described as two solitaires, two sets of

petroleus, from New Caledoms, who has so impressed as assemblage of Communists of the women's rights permasion that she was declared by them fit to be President of France in the place of M. Gravy.

-The temperance society at Dublin, Ohlo, is called Ku-Klux, and seems to deserve the name, for the members have blown up two barrooms with powder On the last occasion the building was totally demolished by the explosion of a keg of powder in the cella-

Mr. Gladstone's handwriting has fallen from clearmed into chaos. Lord Beaconsfield's writing has also change but it has so frequently varied during his varied career that the change is not attributable to postal cards -Statistics published in January by the

Italian Government report the attendance in the public schools of 700 scholars between 40 and 50 years of Education has long been backward in the peninsula; no the itching to learn prevails amone all classes and sees. -Four or five enormous blocks have been emoved by order of the Khedive from the great pyramic or the purpose of building a mosque. This mutilates has been severely criticised by the Eayptians, when faith, if pinned to anything, is pinned to the great relic

-Only one candidate obtained honors is ne recent examination at Cambridge, England, is Semitte languages, viz., the Hon, Ion Keith-Falconer, sen of the Earl of Kintore. In 1876 Dr. Palconer gained the highest honor in the theological schools. He hars nowned bievelist.

certain offensive handwriting on a post card was idea, cal with that of the Lord Mayor, and, had his opinion been believed, the chief magistrate of London would probably have been convicted of libel. -It has now been clearly shown by M.

known German hymn, and wrote to it the spirited work which were seen to be adopted by all France.

-Pope Lee XIII. is even more simple in his diet than his predecessor. His breakfast consist of coffee and milk and two little rolls; his dinner of vegets. ble soup, boiled beef, a dish of stewed or roast meafruit, and half a bottle of wine; his supper of bread we called in Rome "pappa." Abasket of pears or applets

at the French mints is prohibited by order of the Laus Monetary Union; otherwise, It is maintained, all the silver bars of America would be shipped to France to b onverted into small change. The five-trans piece has for centuries been a tavorite coin among the French, and its disappearance will cause grainbling

-There are forty Mormon missionaries in the South, and a large number of local preachers. Elder Norgan, who has charge of the Southern mission, reports that the cause is making steady progress. Some a the converts migrate to Salt Lake, but the majority p mein at home, professing a belief in polygamy, but to practiving it. Twenty elders are to be sent to this field

ermany, annoyed at his sleeping congregation, should Fire! Fire!" At the top of his voice. simmberers, and the priest continued: "Yes, fire in par-gatory and in hell for people who cannot keep awais is hear the word of God." He thought he did a good thing. but the local magistrate didn't think so, and fined him & for disturbing the public peace.

lover of Mile. Pauls, a performer in a minor theatrest Paris, swallowed poison while looking at her from a bex, and died on the spot. The actress was known to have treated him badly, and when she next appeared on th stage she was creeted with grouns and hisses, and wreath of immortelles was thrown to ber, as a tribute to

the dead lover. She fied from the redignant autience onductor Charles Duffy of the Glen Falls branch railroad telegraphed to a railroad friend i Troy that he wanted a good cat to catch the many rat that infested his house. The Troy triend telegraphed Mr. Doffy's wish north and south, all along the line when the conductor is well known and liked. The result was

which is campaigning in England, has something worse to contend with there than hard-hearted sity officials. At a meeting in Plymouth on the Drill Hall grounds a crowd of roughs created a disturbance, and being re-monstrated with attacked the arms. The salvaneoust-repelled the attack with their fists and with sucks, and

ciety of Scotland, 5, the hible Translation Secrety, 14 the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 17, the Trinitarian Bible Society, 3, the Netherlands Bible So ciety, 11; the societies of Germany, 9; of Switzerland, 9 and of Donmark, Sweden, and Norway, 6. -Old Mr. Baker advertised for a wife,

that she had served three terms in prison for stealing - Many of the very best opera books have been founded on ballets, and apart from Wagner's Brist, which, by their beauty and significance, stand gloss dinost every tairly good libratto is French.

French mays, and, with the exception of Wagners of cras and the thoroughly German Dec Prisoner. would be difficult to name one opera of which the same may not be said. -Edmond Ronayne, claiming to be a Past Master of Keystone Ledge, No. 830, or Character, rare, in the Music Hall, Boston, what purposted to be unexposure of the entered apprentice degree in Massory. The stage was furnished to represent a lottle norm and all

the officers were personated. The canadation re only drawers, an undershirt, and one supremented like, arm, and breast leans bared, his specific like, at military to the conducted, and his walve encircled by a rupe. The initiation was conducted, so be said, in exact accordance with the Masonto ritual Several clergymen gave compensate to breeking the conducted. -There is a district in Belgium where a chain of villages slong the valley of the dear form a set of immense street. The solitarity is but crowed at in-tervals with chain, which gives to straw raised thereas

-There has intely been exhibited in the window of the hatter inder the remnants if or Photo delphia, a loss which has excited writes much affection delipting a that which has expected with some and situation. It is 72 contest in the crown where the contest at a 12 in errormiters and attended in the best for the state A briefly said 27, some of a farmer from Brade law. String is within half an inches have used briefly sufficient for the string and a very bore look and the stronger law the best contest at a string and this stronger law has a law of the brade and this stronger law has a law of the brade and this stronger law has been a contest to the brade and the string at the contest that the remaining as a first his head what can be expected by which the brade are not contest to the brade and the brade at the contest of the brade at the contest of the brade at the brad periect health, and they are of country Would, unit proper surgical care, have been gradually enabled to support his head. He has been on the event period. kept in hed in the same room for twelve sears, and is totally unclineated, as his friends thought it would be from burn to learn any lessons. He has been treated in a a can I and tanger to ang! Mary Had a Little Lan and sundry other ditties. The hat made for him is twenty

-A mother propped up her baby in a chair

has cost over \$3,000,000. Done and cross are thirty plated with gold, and it is calculated that millions of the

opened, its ventilation is as yet defective, and on the M inst, a man was found sufficiented to death in it. It less

and two sets of triplets. -Citizeness Louise Michel is a returned

-Since the introduction of postal cards

-Last month one of the most eminent experts in handwriting in England declared on oath that

Castel Biaze that the meledy of the great French reven-tionary song of the "Marseillalse" is German. Rough de Lisle, when quartered at Strasburg, heard a wel-

an acceptable present to him. -The coinage of silver five-franc pieces

-The Rev. Father Freithof of Buldersheim

-The repulsed and therefore desperate

that on Tuesday thirty-four small boxes came to Mr. Duffy by express, and in each box was a cat in a good state of preservation. -The main body of the Salvation Army,

held the fort for two hours, but were eventually defeated and torced to seek refuge in a house. -Since 1804 new translations of the Bible have been made in 228 languages. The British and For eign Bible Society has published 187 of these versions, the American Bible Society, 41; the National Bible So-

specifying a "young woman of irreproachable character." He received a letter from Lizze Smith of De Will Mo. She said that she was only seveniteen, and was willing to become an old man's darling wife. As when character, she assured Mr. Baker that anyheady in Iw Mitt could give him the facts, and she told the untitur the first person of whom he inquired informed him.

ook of "Norma" is based on a French tragedy by Sect. "La Gazza Lafra," "Fidelio," "La Faventi Ernani," are all founded on inprotts derived tro

exceptional strength, planning, and orthoney. To district to the scat of the Belgian straw trade in what some 40,800 persons are engaged who earn upward of \$800,000 Every spring four or five Monagod more to work in the principal cities for a few weeks. To claim scat of this insurance beday is Rucloude, a benchmark lage, surrounded by the vides of working arms more to Those how besides in working arms more to

ures larger than that of Daniel Webster, and Ering \$

brain is at least thrice as large as an average brails